Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-36. (Canceled)

37. (New) A method for treating diabetes in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases hyperglycemia.

38. (New) A method for treating type II diabetes in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases hyperglycemia.

39. (New) A method for treating type II diabetes in a mammal and reducing the cardiovascular complications of type II diabetes, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases hyperglycemia.

40. (New) A method for decreasing hyperglycemia in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist.

41. (New) A method for treating diabetes in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases insulin resistance.

42. (New) A method for treating type II diabetes in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases insulin resistance.

43. (New) A method for treating type II diabetes in a mammal and reducing the cardiovascular complications of type II diabetes, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist wherein said treatment decreases insulin resistance.

44. (New) A method for decreasing insulin resistance in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-affective amount of an LXR agonist.

45. (New) The method of Claim 37 further comprising administering to said mammal a thiazolidinedione as an additional active agent.

46. (New) The method of Claim 43 further comprising administering to said mammal a thiazolidinedione as an additional active agent.

47. (New) The method of Claim 37 wherein said LXR agonist is a pan LXR agonist.

48. (New) The method of Claim 37 wherein said LXR agonist is a LXRβ agonist.

49. (New) The method of Claim 48 wherein said LXRβ agonist is a partial agonist or agonist that exhibits about 2 to about 10 fold preference for LXRβ compared to LXRα.

50. (New) The method of Claim 37 wherein said agonist is in a composition, such as a composition comprising an active agent.

51. (New) The method of Claim 50 wherein said composition comprises an active agent in addition to said agonist.

52. (New) The method of Claim 51 wherein said agent modulates diabetes or treats diabetes and its related symptoms, complications, and disorders.

53. (New) The method of Claim 37 wherein said agonist is N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-N-[4-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-hydroxy-1-trifluoromethylethyl)-phenyl]-benzene sulfonamide.

54. (New) The method of Claim 38 wherein said LXR agonist is a pan LXR agonist.

55. (New) The method of Claim 38 wherein said LXR agonist is a LXRβ agonist.

56. (New) The method of Claim 55 wherein said LXRβ agonist is a partial agonist or agonist that exhibits about 2 to about 10 fold preference for LXRβ compared to LXRα.

57. (New) The method of Claim 38 wherein said agonist is in a composition, such as a composition comprising an active agent.

58. (New) The method of Claim 57 wherein said composition comprises an active agent in addition to said agonist.

59. (New) The method of Claim 58 wherein said agent modulates diabetes or treats diabetes and its related symptoms, complications, and disorders.

60. (New) The method of Claim 38 wherein said agonist is N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-N-[4-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-hydroxy-1-trifluoromethylethyl)-phenyl]-benzene sulfonamide.

61. (New) A method for improving the control of glucose homeostasis in a mammal , said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases hyperglycemia or reduces insulin resistance.